REMARKS

This Application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Final Office Action mailed August 23, 2010 and Advisory Action mailed October 27, 2010. All pending Claims 1-33 were rejected in the Final Office Action, and the rejections were maintained in the Advisory Action. Independent Claims 1, 16, 17, and 19 are amended herein. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims, in view of the amendments set forth above and the following remarks.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

Independent Claims 1, 16, 17, and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Buchsbaum* (U.S. 7,161,934) in view of *Sawaichi* (JP 2002-288353) and further in view of *Billmaier* (U.S. 7,380,260).

In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the references cited by the Examiner must disclose all claimed limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974). Even if each limitation is disclosed in a combination of references, however, a claim composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art. *KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007). Rather, the Examiner must identify an apparent reason to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed. *Id.* "Rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness." *Id.*, citing *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Finally, the reason must be free of the distortion caused by hindsight bias and may not rely on ex post reasoning. *KSR*, 127 S.Ct. at 1742. In addition, evidence that such a combination was uniquely challenging or difficult tends to show that a claim was not obvious. *Leapfrog Enterprises, Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc. and Mattel, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2007), citing *KSR*, 127 S.Ct. at 1741.

The Examiner alleges that *Sawaichi* fills in the gaps that are (as acknowledge by the Examiner) left by the teachings of *Buchsbaum*, *Billmaier*. Applicants disagree and submit that *Sawaichi* does not fill in these acknowledged gaps.

The Examiner cited paragraphs 0002-0010 and Figure 8 of *Sawaichi* as teaching certain features of the independent claims. As discussed in Applicants' October 15, 2010 Response to Final Office Action, Applicants ordered a professional translation of paragraphs 0002-0010 and Figure 8 of *Sawaichi* ("*Sawaichi* Translation"), which was submitted in an IDS along with the Response to Final Office Action. In view of the translation, Applicants maintain that *Sawaichi* does not teach the features alleged by the Examiner.

1. ***Sawaichi* fails to teach "displaying the information transmission received via the satellite at a display device of the remote data processing equipment, including displaying both (a) the satellite-transmitted real-time video stream and (b) the satellite-transmitted non-video content."**

The Examiner alleges that *Sawaichi* teaches "displaying the information transmission received via the satellite at a display device of the remote data processing equipment, including displaying both (a) the satellite-transmitted real-time video stream and (b) the satellite-transmitted non-video data." (Final Office Action, page 4). According to the Examiner, "the claimed *non-video data* is interpreted to be Sawaichi's digital data." (Id.)

However, as explained in Applicants' October 15, 2010 Response to Final Office Action, *Sawaichi* explicitly teaches that its digital data is ***not displayed***, but rather stored in memory. *Sawaichi* teaches encoding, encrypting, and digitizing video images of a lecture, and then transmitting this digital data via radio wave to classrooms 3. (*Sawaichi* Translation, paragraph 4). When the digital data is received at a classroom 3, the video data is extracted and displayed on a TV screen, whereas the digital data is stored in memory: "**The extracted image information is shown on the television screen whereas the digital data is stored in the information processing device 9.**" (*Sawaichi* Translation, paragraph 5; emphasis added). The relevant claimed feature requires "***displaying both*** (a) the satellite-transmitted real-time video stream and (b) ***the satellite-transmitted non-video data***." Thus, because *Sawaichi*'s digital data is explicitly *not displayed*, it cannot be equated with the claimed satellite-transmitted non-video data.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner responds as follows:

> Applicant essentially argued that Sawaichi does not explicitly teach displaying the satellite-transmitted non-video data as evidenced by the portion of Sawaichi that mentions that the extracted image information is

> shown on the television screen whereas the digital data (i.e., the satellite-transmitted non-video data) is stored in the information processing device 9.
>
> In response, it is respectfully noted that the above statement of Sawaichi does not explicitly assert that the extracted image information is displayed and the digital data is not to be displayed. The statement merely says that the digital data is stored in the information processing device 9 (e.g., a computer). If need be, the digital data stored on the computer can be displayed at the same time with the image information as a visual aid. If the digital data is not to be displayed than one would wonder what would be the use of transmitting the digital data during an interactive video teleconference.

Applicants respectfully disagree. The Examiner argues that "Sawaichi does not explicitly assert that the extracted image information is displayed and the digital data is not to be displayed." However, Sawaichi explicitly teaches "The extracted image information is shown on the television screen **whereas** the digital data is stored in the information processing device 9." (*Sawaichi* Translation, paragraph 5; emphasis added). Definitions of the word "whereas" include "while **on the contrary**" and "**implying opposition to something that precedes**." (http://www.webster-dictionary.net/definition/whereas). One of ordinary skill in the art would read "whereas" in *Sawaichi* as indicating that *on the contrary* to the extracted image information which *is* shown on the television screen, the digital data *is not* shown on the television screen.

Further, nothing in *Sawaichi* indicates that the digital data *is* shown on the TV screen. Thus, the Examiner's statement that "If need be, the digital data stored on the computer can be displayed at the same time with the image information as a visual aid" is simply conclusory and not actually supported by anything in *Sawaichi* or the other cited references.

Further, and importantly, the "digital data" discussed in *Sawaichi* cannot be equated to the "non-video data" recited in Applicants' claims. *Sawaichi*'s "digital data" appears to be data that is used by the transmitting/receiving computers for transmitting, receiving, encoding, decoding, encrypting, and/or decrypting of the lecture image information. (See, e.g., *Sawaichi* Translation, paragraphs 4-5). In contrast, the "non-video data" in Applicants' invention is **non-video *content*** that is both (a) **displayed** and (b) **interacted with** by users. Further, the "non-video data" in Applicants' invention is extracted along with the "video data" from the information transmission that is received from the production studio.

Although Applicants believe these features were implicit in the previously presented claim language, Applicants have amended the independent claims to make these details explicit. For example, amended Claim 1 recites in relevant part:

> producing information transmissions in a broadcast standard, the information transmission including (a) a real-time video stream and (b) **non-video *content***;
>
> ...
>
> **extracting the real-time video stream and non-video content from the received information transmission**;
>
> ... displaying both (a) the satellite-transmitted real-time video stream and (b) the satellite-transmitted **non-video *content***;
>
> receiving via a user input of the remote data processing equipment user interaction with the satellite-transmitted **non-video *content*** displayed at the display device of the remote data processing equipment; and
>
> transmitting the user interaction with the satellite-transmitted **non-video *content*** from the remote data processing equipment to the production studio ...

There is no teaching in *Sawaichi* that the "digital data" is **non-video *content*** that is either *displayed* or *interacted with* by users, much less both. In contrast, as discussed above, *Sawaichi*'s "digital data" appears to be data used for transmitting, receiving, encoding, decoding, encrypting, and/or decrypting of the lecture image information (i.e., video data). Such data is not ***content***, and is not *displayed*, much less *interacted with* by an end user viewing the lecture image information. Thus, it also follows that there is no teaching in *Sawaichi* of ***extracting*** the "digital data" from an information transmission.

Thus, Applicants submit that the amended language clearly distinguish from *Sawaichi*. Also, the discussion above answers the Examiner's question: "If the digital data is not to be displayed than one would wonder what would be the use of transmitting the digital data during an interactive video teleconference." *Sawaichi*'s "digital data" is not displayed because **Sawaichi's "digital data" is not content**. This is consistent with *Sawaichi*'s teaching that "The extracted image information is shown on the television screen whereas the digital data is stored in the information processing device 9."

Thus, for at least the various reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that *Sawaichi* does not teach these features of the amended independent claims.

2. ***Sawaichi* fails to teach "receiving via a user input of the remote data processing equipment user interaction with the satellite-transmitted non-video content displayed at the display device of the remote data processing equipment."**

The Examiner alleges that *Sawaichi* teaches "receiving via a user input of the remote data processing equipment user interaction with the satellite-transmitted non-video data displayed at the display device of the remote data processing equipment." (Final Office Action, page 4). According to the Examiner, "the claimed *user input* is being interpreted to be the Sawaichi's participant camera." (Id.)

However, as discussed above, *Sawaichi* does not teach the claimed "satellite-transmitted non-video content." Thus, logically, *Sawaichi* cannot teach *user interaction* with satellite-transmitted non-video content. The Examiner alleges that *Sawaichi*'s participant camera provides for the claimed *user input*. However, *Sawaichi*'s participant camera allows students to interact with the *video data* from other participant cameras: "each student can view the lecture image information including the student image information and it can also establish the conversation amongst the students." (*Sawaichi* Translation, paragraph 7). *Sawaichi*'s participant camera certainly does not provide for any student interaction with any "non-video content" of *Sawaichi*, as *Sawaichi*'s "digital data" (which is not content) is ***not even displayed*** to the students. (*Sawaichi*: "The extracted image information is shown on the television screen whereas the digital data is stored in the information processing device 9.")

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner argues:

> Applicant further argued that Sawaichi does not teach user interaction with the digital data. In response, it is noted that the user input can be voice inputted to the microphone of the camera and processed by a voice recognition package installed on the computer 6 (see [0033]). Using this setup a lecture can issue commands to the computer in order to manipulate the digital data.
>
> Since Sawaichi does indeed teach the two above claim requirements, Sawaichi does teach the claimed transmitting the user interaction with the satellite-transmitted non-video data.

As discussed above, there is no teaching in *Sawaichi* that the "digital data" is *content*, much less *content that can be interacted with*. Rather, as discussed above, *Sawaichi*'s "digital data" appears to be data used for transmitting, receiving, encoding, decoding, encrypting, and/or decrypting of the lecture image information (i.e., video data). Thus,

because *Sawaichi*'s "digital data" is not content that is displayed, the user voice input via microphone taught by *Sawaichi* cannot be an **interaction with *Sawaichi*'s "digital data."** If anything, the user voice input is an interaction with the *lecture video*. Thus, *Sawaichi* simply cannot teach "receiving via a user input of the remote data processing equipment user interaction with the satellite-transmitted non-video content displayed at the display device of the remote data processing equipment," as required in amended Claim 1.

As another example, *Sawaichi* clearly cannot teach "transmitting the user interaction with the satellite-transmitted non-video content" because *Sawaichi* does not teach any user interaction with any satellite-transmitted non-video content, as discussed above.

Thus, for at least the various reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that amended Claim 1 is clearly distinguished from *Buchsbaum*, *Sawaichi*, and *Billmaier*. Accordingly, Applicants request reconsideration and allowance of amended Claim 1, as well as all claims that depend therefrom. Also, for similar reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and allowance of amended independent Claims 16, 17, and 19, as well as all claims that depend therefrom.

All Dependent Claims are Allowable.

Dependent Claims 2-3, 5-7, 21, and 23-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Buchsbaum* (U.S. 7,161,934) in view of *Sawaichi* (JP 2002-288353) and further in view of *Billmaier* (U.S. 7,380,260).

Dependent Claims 4, 8-15, 18, 20, 22, and 26-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Buchsbaum* in view of *Sawaichi* and further in view of *Billmaier* and further in view of *Newnam* (U.S. 2002/0133405).

Applicants submit that all dependent claims are allowable at least because they depend from the independent claims shown above to be allowable. Further, *Newnam* fails to teach the features of the independent claims not taught by *Buchsbaum*, *Sawaichi*, and *Billmaier*. Further, Applicants do not concede that any of the proposed combinations of references are legally proper. Thus, for at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of all pending dependent claims.

CONCLUSION

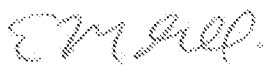
Applicants have now made an earnest effort to place this case in condition for allowance in light of the remarks set forth above. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of all pending Claims.

Applicants respectfully submit a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) Transmittal. The Commissioner is authorized to charge the fee of $810 required to Deposit Account 50-4871 in order to effectuate this filing.

Applicants believe there are no fees due at this time. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees necessary or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-4871 of King & Spalding L.L.P.

If there are any matters concerning this Application that may be cleared up in a telephone conversation, please contact Applicants' attorney at 512.457.2030.

Respectfully submitted,
KING & SPALDING L.L.P.
Attorney for Applicants



Eric M. Grabski
Reg. No. 51,749

Date: November 23, 2010

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:
KING & SPALDING LLP
CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NO. **86528**
512.457.2030
512.457.2000 (fax)